Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 113, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1792. [Whole No. 321.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT concerning the DUTIES on SPIRITS diſtilled within the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the laſt day of June next, the preſent duties upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills ſhall ceaſe, and that in lieu thereof, upon all ſpirits which after the ſaid day ſhall be diſtilled within the United States wholly or in part from molaſſes, ſugar or other foreign materials, there ſhall be paid the duties following, that is to ſay:

For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the firſt claſs of proof, ten cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the ſecond claſs of proof, eleven cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the third claſs of proof, twelve cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the fourth claſs of proof, fourteen cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the fifth claſs of proof, eighteen cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the ſixth claſs of proof, twenty-five cents.—And upon all ſpirits which after the ſaid day ſhall be diſtilled within the United States from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village, at any diſtillery at which there ſhall be one or more ſtills which ſingly or together ſhall be of the capacity of four hundred gallons or upwards, there ſhall be paid the duties following, that is to ſay:

For every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the firſt claſs of proof, ſeven cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the ſecond claſs of proof, eight cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the third claſs of proof, nine cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the fourth claſs of proof, eleven cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the fifth claſs of proof, thirteen cents;—for every gallon of thoſe ſpirits of the ſixth claſs of proof, eighteen cents.—And upon ſtills which after the ſaid day ſhall be employed in diſtilling ſpirits from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place that a city, town or village, or at any diſtillery in a city, town or village at which there ſhall be one or more ſtills which ſingly if only one, or together if more than one ſhall be of leſs capacity than four hundred gallons, there ſhall be paid the yearly duty of fifty-four cents for every gallon Engliſh wine meaſure of the capacity or content of each and every ſuch ſtill including the head thereof:—Provided, That it ſhall be at the option of the proprietor or poſſeſſor of any ſuch ſtill, inſtead of the ſaid yearly duty, either to pay ſeven cents for every gallon of ſpirits by him or her diſtilled, or to pay at the rate of ten cents per gallon of the capacity for each and every month of the employment of any ſuch ſtill; and in caſe the ſaid proprietor or poſſeſſor ſhall elect to pay either the ſaid rate of ſeven cents pr. gallon, of the ſpirits by him or her diſtilled, or the ſaid monthly rate of ten cents, according to the capacity of his or her ſtill or ſtills, he or ſhe at the time of making entry of his or her ſtill or ſtills in manner herein after directed, ſhall by writing under his or her hand, left at the office of inſpection where ſuch entry ſhall be made, notify the ſaid election, and if the ſame ſhall be to pay the ſaid monthly rate of ten cents, ſhall demand a licenſe for the term of time, ſpecifying the day of commencing and the day of ending, during which he or ſhe ſhall intend to work his or her ſtill or ſtills, which licenſe ſhall without delay or expenſe to the ſaid proprietor or poſſeſſor be granted, and ſhall be ſigned by the ſupervifors of the revenue and counterſigned by the officer at whoſe office application for the ſame ſhall have been made. And in caſe of an election to pay the ſaid monthly rate of ten cents, it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon by whom the ſame ſhall have been made, to work his or her ſtill or ſtills, at any time, within the year from the date of his or her entry thereof, other than that for which a licenſe ſhall have been granted, unleſs he or ſhe ſhall have previouſly obtained another licenſe for ſuch further time, which upon like application ſhall, and may be granted, in like manner, and if any ſuch perſon ſhall work his or her ſtill or ſtills, contrary to the direction or proviſion aforeſaid, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, two hundred dollars. And in every caſe in which any proprietor or poſſeſſor of a ſtill or ſtills ſubject to the payment of duty according to the capacity of ſuch ſtill or ſtills, ſhall not make election to pay according to one or the other alternatives aforeſaid; or ſhall not duly comply therewith, he or ſhe ſhall be liable to pay, and ſhall pay the ſaid yearly rate of fifty-four cents for every gallon of the capacity or capacities of his or her ſtill or ſtills.

And be it further enacted, That there be in each county comprehended within any diſtrict, at leaſt one office of inſpection, at which every perſon having or keeping a ſtill or ſtills within ſuch county, ſhall between the laſt day of May, and the firſt day of July in each year, make entry of ſuch ſtill or ſtills; and at which every perſon, who being a reſident within the county ſhall procure a ſtill or ſtills, or who removing within a county, ſhall bring therein a ſtill or ſtills, ſhall within thirty days after ſuch procuring or removal, and before he or ſhe ſhall begin to uſe ſuch ſtill or ſtills, make entry thereof. And every entry beſides deſcribing each ſtill and the capacity thereof, ſhall ſpecify the place where, and the perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion it is, and the purpoſe for which it is intended, as whether for ſale or uſe in diſtilling; and in the caſe of removal, ſhall ſpecify the place from which every ſuch ſtill ſhall have been brought.

And be it further enacted, That every proprietor and poſſeſſor of a ſtill ſhall be jointly and ſeverally liable for the duty thereupon; and that every owner of land, upon which any ſtill ſhall be worked, ſhall be liable for the duty thereupon, unleſs the ſame ſhall be worked by a lawful and bona fide tenant of the land of an eſtate, not leſs than for the term of one year, or unleſs ſuch owner can make it appear, that the poſſeſſor of, or perſon by whom ſuch ſtill ſhall have been worked, was during the whole time of working the ſame, a treſpaſſer or intruder on his land.

And be it further enacted, That every officer of inſpection within whoſe ſurvey any diſtillery of geneva or ſweet cordials, ſubject to the payment of duty by the gallon of the ſpirits diſtilled thereon may be, ſhall forbear to viſit or inſpect for a ſpace not exceeding two hours in each day, ſuch part of the ſaid diſtillery as he may be required by the proprietor, poſſeſſor or manager of ſuch diſtillery to forbear to viſit and inſpect, for which purpoſe it ſhall be neceſſary for the ſaid proprietor, poſſeſſor or manager, to give notice in writing to the ſaid officer, deſcribing therein particularly the part of ſuch diſtillery, which it ſhall be his deſire that the ſaid officer may forbear to viſit and inſpect, and ſpecifying the time of each day for which ſuch forbearance ſhall be deſired.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall be in the diſcretion of the Secretary of the Treaſury to regulate as well the marks to be ſet upon the caſks, veſſels and packages containing diſtilled ſpirits, as the forms of the certificates which are to accompany the ſame, and that when any caſk or veſſel in which diſtilled ſpirits have been contained, ſhall have been emptied of its contents, it ſhall be lawful for the marks thereupon to be effaced by, or in the preſence of an officer of inſpection; and if the ſaid caſk or veſſel ſhall afterwards be uſed for putting therein other ſpirits, the ſame may be marked anew.

And be it further enacted, That inſtead of a notice of twenty-four hours heretofore required to be given of the intent to export diſtilled ſpirits in order to the benefit of the drawback of the duties thereupon, ſix hours ſhall be ſufficient.

And be it further enacted, That there be an abatement for leakage, at the rate of two per cent. in every caſe in which the duty ſhall be payable by the gallon of the ſpirits diſtilled, to be allowed at the diſtillery where ſuch ſpirits ſhall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the officer of inſpection within whoſe ſurvey any ſtill ſhall be, the duty whereupon is payable according to the capacity of the ſtill, ſhall indentify by progreſſive numbers and other proper marks, every ſuch ſtill within his ſurvey, and the duty thereupon ſhall operate as a ſpecific lien upon the ſaid ſtill.

And be it further enacted, That every diſtiller of, and dealer in ſpirits, who may have in his or her poſſeſſion, diſtilled ſpirits not marked or certified, purſuant to the act, intituled, "An act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," ſhall prior to the laſt day of September next, report the ſpirits in his or her poſſeſſion, in writing, at ſome office of inſpection, to the end that ſuch ſpirits may be marked and certified as old ſtock. And that from and after the laſt day of September next, caſks and veſſels of the capacity of twenty gallons and upwards, containing diſtilled ſpirits, which ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any diſtiller or dealer in ſpirits, except at a diſtillery where the ſame were made, or in going from one place to another, without being marked according to law, or without having a certificate from ſome proper officer, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and forfeiture; and that it ſhall be the duty of the ſeveral officers of inſpection, upon requeſt of any dealer or diſtiller, to take meaſures for the marking of caſks, veſſels and packages containing diſtilled ſpirits, and to furniſh ſuch dealer or diſtiller, free from expenſe, with certificates to accompany the ſame: Provided, That it ſhall not be incumbent upon any ſuch officer to mark or certify any caſk, veſſel or package, which ought to have been before marked or certified according to any law of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the laſt day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, no diſtilled ſpirits, except arrack and ſweet cordials, ſhall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in caſks or veſſels of the capacity of ninety gallons and upwards.

And be it further enacted, That no drawback of the duty on diſtilled ſpirits which ſhall be exported after the laſt day of June next, ſhall be allowed upon any quantity leſs than one hundred gallons.

And be it further enacted, That after the laſt day of June next, no diſtilled ſpirits ſhall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, in any caſk or veſſel which ſhall have been marked purſuant to any law of the United States concerning diſtilled ſpirits, on pain of forfeiture of the ſpirits ſo brought, and of the ſhip or veſſel in which they ſhall be brought.

And be it further enacted, That if the owner or poſſeſſor of any ſtill or ſtills ſhall neglect to make entry thereof, within the time and in the manner preſcribed by the ſecond ſection of this act, ſuch owner or poſſeſſor ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of two hundred and fifty dollars. And if any diſtilled ſpirits, except arrack and ſweet cordials, ſhall, after the laſt day of April next, be brought into the United States in caſks or veſſels of leſs capacity than ninety gallons, all ſuch ſpirits, and the caſks and veſſels containing the ſame, ſhall be ſubject to ſeizure and forfeiture, and every ſuch penalty or forfeiture ſhall be, one half to the uſe of the United States, and the other half to the uſe of the perſon who ſhall firſt diſcover and make known the matter or thing whereby the ſame ſhall have been incurred.

And be it further enacted and declared, That the duties hereby laid ſhall continue in force, for the ſame time, and are hereby pledged and appropriated to and for the ſame purpoſes, as thoſe, in lieu of which they are laid, and purſuant to the act intituled, "An act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame."

And be it further enacted, That to make good any deficiency which may happen in conſequence of the reduction hereby made in the rates of the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills, ſo much of the product of the duties laid by the act intituled, "An act for raiſing a farther ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," as may be neceſſary, ſhall be and is hereby pledged and appropriated to the ſame purpoſes, to and for which the duties, hereby reduced, were pledged and appropriated.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident of the United States be authorized to make ſuch allowances for their reſpective ſervices to the ſupervifors, inſpectors and other officers of inſpection, as he ſhall deem reaſonable and proper, ſo as the ſaid allowances, together with the incidental expences of collecting the duties on ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, ſhall not exceed ſeven and an half per centum of the total product of the duties on diſtilled ſpirits, for the period to which the ſaid allowances ſhall relate, computing from the time the act, intituled, "An act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," took effect: And provided alſo, That ſuch allowance ſhall not exceed the annual amount of ſeventy thouſand dollars, until the ſame ſhall be further aſcertained by law.

And be it further enacted, That the act intituled, "An act repealing after the laſt day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, and for appropriating the ſame," ſhall extend to and be in full force for the collection of the ſeveral duties herein before mentioned, and for the recovery and diſtribution of the penalties and forfeitures herein contained and generally for the execution of this act, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, reſtriction, penalty, proviſion, clauſe, matter and thing therein contained, were inſerted in, and re-enacted by this preſent act, ſubject only to the alterations hereby made.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT making alterations in the Treaſury and War Departments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there be an accountant to the department of war, who ſhall be charged with the ſettlement of all accounts relative to the pay of the army, the ſubſiſtence of officers, bounties to ſoldiers, the expenſes of the recruiting ſervice, the incidental and contingent expenſes of the department; and who ſhall report from time to time, all ſuch ſettlements as ſhall have been made by him, for the inſpection and reviſion of the accounting officers of the treaſury; and the ſaid accountant ſhall alſo be charged with the ſettlement of all claims for perſonal ſervice authorized by the act of this Congreſs of the 27th of March laſt, and of all military claims lodged in the late office of the paymaſter general and commiſſioner of army accounts, which are not fore cloſed by the acts of limitation of the late Congreſs, and he ſhall report from time to time, all ſuch ſettlements as have been made by him, for the inſpection and reviſion of the Comptroller of the Treaſury. The compenſation of the ſaid accountant ſhall be a yearly ſalary of one thouſand two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the Treaſurer of the United States ſhall diſburſe all ſuch monies as ſhall have been previouſly ordered for the uſe of the department of war by warrants from the treaſury; which diſburſements ſhall be made purſuant to warrants from the Secretary at War, counterſigned by the accountant.

And be it further enacted, That there be a Paymaſter to reſide near the head quarters of the troops of the United States. That it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid paymaſter, to receive from the treaſurer all the monies which ſhall be entruſted to him for the purpoſe of paying the pay, the arrears of pay, ſubſiſtence or forage, due to the troops of the United States. That he ſhall receive the pay abſtracts of the paymaſters of the ſeveral regiments or corps, and compare the ſame with the returns or muſter rolls which ſhall accompany the ſaid pay abſtracts. That he ſhall certify accurately to the commanding officer, the ſums due to the reſpective corps, which ſhall have been examined as aforeſaid, who ſhall thereon iſſue his warrant on the ſaid deputy paymaſter, for the payment accordingly. That copies of all reports to the commanding officer, and the warrants thereon, ſhall be duly tranſmitted to the office of the accountant of the war department, in order to be there examined and finally adjuſted at the treaſury. That the ſaid paymaſter ſhall give bond in the ſum of twenty thouſand dollars, with two ſufficient ſureties, for the faithful diſcharge of his duty, and he ſhall take an oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office. That the compenſation to the ſaid paymaſter ſhall be ſixty dollars monthly, with the ſame rations and forage as a major.

And be it further enacted, That no aſſignment of pay made after the firſt day of June next, by a non-commiſſioned officer or private, ſhall be valid.

And be it further enacted, That all purchaſes and contracts for ſupplying the army with proviſions, clothing, ſupplies in the quarter-maſters department, military ſtores, Indian goods, and all other ſupplies or articles for the uſe of the department of war, be made by or under the direction of the Treaſury department.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall direct the ſuperindance of the collection of the duties on impoſt and tonnage as he ſhall judge beſt. That the preſent office of aſſiſtant to the Secretary of the Treaſury be aboliſhed, and that inſtead thereof there be an officer in the department of the Treaſury, to be denominated Commiſſioner of the Revenue, who ſhall be charged with ſuperintending, under the direction of the head of the department, the collection of the other revenues of the United States, and ſhall execute ſuch other ſervices, being conformable to the conſtitution of the department, as ſhall be directed by the Secretary of the Treaſury. That the compenſation of the ſaid Commiſſioner ſhall be a ſalary of one thouſand nine hundred dollars per annum.

And be it further enacted, That in every caſe of an account or claim not finally adjuſted, upon which the preſent Comptroller of the Treaſury, as Auditor, may have decided, it ſhall be the duty of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, and of the Auditor of the Treaſury, finally to adjuſt the ſame, and in caſe of diſagreement between the ſaid Commiſſioner and Auditor, the deciſion of the Attorney General ſhall be final.

And be it further enacted, That in caſe of the death, abſence from the ſeat of government or ſickneſs of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treaſury, or of the Secretary of the War department, or of any officer of either of the ſaid departments whoſe appointment is not in the head thereof, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their ſaid reſpective offices, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, in caſe he ſhall think it neceſſary, to authorize any perſon or perſons at his diſcretion to perform the duties of the ſaid reſpective offices until a ſucceſſor be appointed, or until ſuch abſence or inability by ſickneſs ſhall ceaſe.

And be it further enacted, That the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts whatſoever, ſhall be preſcribed by the department of the Treaſury.

And be it further enacted, That in addition to the compen-

ations allowed to the Comptroller, Auditor, Treaſurer, and Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the "act for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the executive officers of government, their aſſiſtants and clerks," and to the Attorney General by the "act for allowing certain compenſations to the judges of the ſupreme and other courts, and to the Attorney General of the United States," the ſaid officers reſpectively ſhall be allowed the following yearly ſums, viz. the Comptroller four hundred dollars; the Auditor four hundred dollars; the Treaſurer four hundred dollars; the Regiſter five hundred dollars; the Attorney General four hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be authorized to have two principal clerks, each of whom to have a ſalary of eight hundred dollars per annum; and that the ſalary of the chief clerk of the department of war, be at the rate of eight hundred dollars per year.

And be it further enacted, That the reſtriction on the clerks of the department of the treaſury ſo far as reſpects the carrying on of any trade or buſineſs, other than in the funds, or debts of the United States or of any ſtate, or in any kind of public property, be aboliſhed, and that ſuch reſtriction, ſo far as reſpects the funds or debts of the United States, or of any ſtate, or any public property of either, be extended to the commiſſioner of the revenue, to the ſeveral commiſſioners of loans, and to all perſons employed in their reſpective offices, and to all officers of the United States concerned in the collection or diſburſement of the revenues thereof, under the penalties preſcribed in the eighth ſection of the act, intitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the treaſury department," and the proviſions relative to the officers in the treaſury department, contained in the "Act to eſtabliſh the poſt office and poſt roads," ſhall be and hereby are extended and applied to the commiſſioner of the revenenue.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT relative to the compenſations to certain officers employed in the collection of the Duties of Impoſt and Tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the laſt day of June next, in addition to the fees and emoluments which may accrue to the officers employed in the collection of the duties of impoſt and tonnage, by the proviſions already made, they ſhall ſeverally have, and be entitled to the reſpective allowances following, to wit: The ſurveyors of Newburyport, Salem, Saint Mary's, and Wilmington in North-Carolina, the yearly ſum of one hundred dollars, each; the ſurveyors of Beverley, North Kingſton, Eaſt Greenwich, Warren, Briſtol, Pawcatuck river, Providence, Patuxet, New Haven, Lewellenſburg, Alexandria, Beaufort, Hertford, Winton, Bennett's-creek, Plymouth, Windſor, Skewarkey, Murfreeſborough, Nixonton, Indiantown, Currituck-inlet, Paſquotank-river bridge, Newbiggen creek, the yearly ſum of eighty dollars, each; the ſurveyor of Portſmouth, the yearly ſum of ſixty dollars; the ſurveyors of Ipſwich, Portland, Newport, Stonington, Middleton, Bermuda-Hundred, Peterſburg, Richmond and Savannah, the yearly ſum of fifty dollars, each; the ſurveyors of Glouceſter, New London and Swanſborough, the yearly ſum of thirty dollars, each; the ſurveyors of Hudſon, Little Egg-harbor, Suſſolk, Smithfield, Urbanna and Frederickſburg, the yearly ſum of twenty dollars, each; the collector of the diſtrict of Wilmington in North Carolina, the yearly ſum of one hundred and fifty dollars; the collectors of the diſtricts of Portſmouth, Glouceſter, Albany, Annapolis, Vienna, Nottingham, York-town, Dumfries and Louiſville, the yearly ſum of one hundred dollars, each; the collector of the diſtrict of Fairfield, the yearly ſum of eighty dollars; the collectors of the diſtricts of Marblehead, Plymouth, Barnſtable, Nantucket, New Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelborough, Bath, Wiſcaſſet, Machias, Newport, New Haven, Perth Amboy, Great Egg-harbor, Wilmington in Delaware, Cheſter, Cedar-point, Georgetown, Hampton, South-Quay, Waſhington, Plankbridge and Georgetown in South-Carolina, the yearly ſum of fifty dollars, each; the naval officer of the diſtrict of Portſmouth, the yearly ſum of one hundred dollars; the naval officers of the diſtricts of Newburyport, Newport, Providence, Wilmington in North-Carolina, and Savannah, the yearly ſum of fifty dollars, each; the collector of the diſtrict of Salem and Beverley, one fourth of one per centum on the amount of all monies by him received on account of the ſaid duties; and to the collectors of the diſtricts of Portſmouth, Newburyport, Glouceſter, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Edgartown, New Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelboro', Portland, Bath, Wiſcaſſet, Penobſcot, Frenchman's-bay, Machias, Newport, Providence, New Haven, Fairfield, Perth-Amboy, Burlington, Great Egg-harbor, Wilmington in Delaware, Oxford, Vienna, Snowhill, Annapolis, Nottingham, Cedar-point, Georgetown in Maryland, Hampton, Yorktown, Yeocomico, Dumfries, Foley-landing, Cherryſtone, South Ruay, Wilmington in North Carolina, Newbern, Waſhington, Ddenton, Plack-bridge, Georgetown in South Carolina, Beaufort, and Savannah, each, one half of one per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received on account of the duties aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the laſt day of June next, the allowance of three fourths of one per centum to the collectors of the diſtricts of Pennſylvania and the city of New-York, on the amount of all monies by them reſpectivly received, on account of the duties of impoſt and tonnage, ſhall ceaſe, and inſtead thereof, they ſhall, after that time, be entitled to one half of one per centum on all ſuch monies by them reſpectively received.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the laſt day of June next, the expenſe of fuel, office rent and neceſſary ſtationary, for the collectors of the diſtricts of Salem and Beverley, Boſton and Charleſtown, the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Charleſton, the towns of Baltimore, Norfolk and Portſmouth, ſhall be paid, three fourths by the ſaid Collectors, and the other fourth by the reſpective naval-officers in thoſe diſtricts.

And be it further enacted, That whenever a collector ſhall die, the commiſſions, to which he would have been entitled on the receipt of all duties bonded by him, ſhall be equally divided between the legal repreſentatives of ſuch deceaſed collector and his ſucceſſor in office, whoſe duty it ſhall be to collect the ſame; and for this purpoſe the ſaid repreſentatives ſhall deliver over to ſuch ſucceſſor all the public or official books, papers and accounts of the ſaid deceaſed.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A REPUBLICAN government is of all modes undoubtedly the beſt. The eſſential mark and principal characteriſtic of ſuch a government, is, that the people are governed by laws enacted by their own repreſentatives. Under this character, all men ſurely will agree to prefer a republican mode. My education, habits and reflections, have ſo riveted my attachments, that it would be difficult for me to ſubdue them ſo far as to live contentedly under any other. I ſhould feel a want of that firm ground of ſecurity which an American treads on. Like an inhabitant of Calabria, which is often ſhaken by earthquakes, I ſhould think myſelf on a thin cruſt of earth, walking over caverns of ſulphur. For a deſpotic government can neither enjoy ſafety, nor give it. Accordingly, the zeal of patriots and philoſophers to preſerve republican government, is not leſs rational than ardent and univerſal. The good ſenſe and virtue of the world ſeem to be all on the ſame ſide. The means which tend to perpetuate this bleſſing to the citizens of the United States, cannot be too diligently ſought, nor too firmly eſtabliſhed. Knowledge among the great body of the people, is worth every other ſecurity of liberty. It is not only the firſt and beſt ſecurity, but it is abſolutely eſſential. There is no ſafety without it. An ignorant free people! a ſoleciſm. Baniſh knowledge from a republic—the ſoul leaves the body—the inert maſs will ſoon corrupt. It is the ſtrength of the body politic—without it, like Sampſon ſhorn of his hair, it is bound by the weak, and deſpoiled by the profligate. Every ſchool-houſe protects liberty more effectually than a fort, or a regiment guards the frontiers.—Why then is it not the firſt care of every American patriot to provide for ſchools. Year after year paſſes away, and this work, which it takes a generation to accompliſh, is neglected. O mighty ignorance, that haſt erected empires and levelled republics with the duſt, we fear thou wilt outlive all thy enemies! PHILO.

BOSTON, May 12.

[The following extracts from letters of Mr. John Parker Boyd, of this town, now in India, evince the genius and enterpriſe of that young gentleman, and ſhew much of that ſpirit of adventure ſo peculiar to Boſtonians.]

"Being well aſſured that whatever relates to me, will in ſome meaſure be intereſting to you, I ſhall therefore juſt inform you of my preſent ſituation.

"Fourteenth June laſt, after having procured recommendatory letters to the Engliſh conſul, reſiding at the court of his Highneſs the Nizam, I proceeded to this capital, Hyderabad, being 450 miles from this place. On my arrival I was preſented to his Highneſs, in form, by the Engliſh conſul: My reception was favorable as my moſt ſanguine wiſhes had anticipated.

"After the uſual ceremony was over, he preſented me with the command of two Ranſolars of infantry (each conſiſting of 500 men) with the commiſſion of Buxy and paymaſter of my ſoldiers.

"I am alſo indulged with the cloathing: my pay at preſent only 500 rupees per month; but my other emoluments will make it 1200 per month, equal to about 200l. lawful money.

"The Nizam is in alliance with the Engliſh company, and had, when I arrived, taken the field againſt Tippoo Sultan with about 50,000 infantry, 60,000 horſe, and 500 elephants. This was the nobleſt ſight I had ever ſeen; each elephant ſupporting a large caſtle, containing a nabob or commander, and four ſervants; the ſize of the animals, the glittering of the caſtles, and elegance of their equipage, was the moſt brilliant ſight that the eye can behold.

"I am now down to this place purchaſing arms for his Highneſs; the method of travelling in this country is very luxurious, as you muſt have heard; my ſervants and eſcorts in all conſiſt of fifty men, 16 bearers to my palanquin, the other domeſtic ſervants, runners, &c. all but the 20 are paid by the prince, who is ſuppoſed the greateſt in India; his capital, Hyderabad, as I have already informed you, is an ancient walled city, within four miles of the diamond mines of Golconda,—it is 450 miles from Madraſs, and 225 miles inland from the coaſt, and a moſt luxuriant place.

"I do, as you ſuppoſe, keep a journal of my travels, and intend, when more at leiſure, to give you ſome extracts from the ſame, which I flatter myſelf will afford you ſome amuſement."

PETERSBURG, May 17.

Several alarming accounts have been received in this town, of a very dangerous inſurrection among the negroes on the Eaſtern Shore of Virginia; the particulars of which we have not been able to obtain:—Reports ſtate, that about two weeks ago, the negroes in that part of the ſtate, to the amount of about 900, aſſembled in different parties, armed with muſkets, ſpears, clubs, &c. and committed ſeveral outrages upon the inhabitants. A favorite ſervant of Col. Savage's, who had joined them, met his maſter on the road, took his horſe and ſome money from him, and treated him in a very inſolent manner. Caleb, a negro the property of Mr. Simpkins, was to command this banditti; he was alſo a favorite ſervant of his maſter's, and had long lived with him in the capacity of an overſeer. A barrel of muſket balls, about 300 ſpears, ſome guns, powder, proviſions, &c. have already been diſcovered and taken; the ſpears it is ſaid were made by a negro blackſmith on the Eaſtern Shore. A conſiderable number of the negroes have been taken, and it is expected will be hanged. The militia have turned out, and are obliged to keep conſtant guard.

It appears by a letter which has been lately diſcovered in Norfolk, from one of the negroes on the Eaſtern Shore, that they had concerted a plan with the negroes about Norfolk and Portſmouth, to commit ſome violent outrages in and about thoſe two towns. The letter ſtates, that 600 of them were to croſs over the bay, at a certain time in the night, and when they arrived at theſe towns, they were to be joined by the negroes in that neighbourhood—they then meant to blow up the magazine in Norfolk, and maſſacre the inhabitants. Since the diſcovery of this letter, a guard of fifty men in each of the towns of Norfolk and Portſmouth, has been regularly kept up; ſeveral negroes have been taken up on ſuſpicion, and lodged in jail, and a number of guns have been diſcovered concealed under houſes and other ſecret places, all loaded, moſt of which were Engliſh muſkets with fixed bayonets. It is hoped that a timely check will be given to this alarming outrage.

The preſent unguarded ſituation of our country renders the above circumſtances more particularly intereſting—and it is hoped will be a means of urging our rulers to make ſome ſpeedy and effectual proviſion for arming and organizing the militia, which for three years paſt has been moſt ſhamefully neglected, and has left us almoſt deſtitute of every means of defence.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.

The Fort begun laſt winter at this place, ſtands on the Allegheny river, within about 100 yards of the bank, on a beautiful riſing ground, about one quarter of a mile higher up than the old garriſon of Fort Pitt. It is completely ſtockaded in, and one range of barracks built, a block-houſe in one of the angles finiſhed, and the remainder in forwardneſs. Capt. Hughes, of the 2d United States regiment, commands the Fort, which, laſt Saturday, the 12th of May, was named Fort Fayette. The ceremonial was as follows:—About two o'clock, the American flag of fifteen ſtripes was hoiſted on the ſtaff of 92 feet in heighth. The company aſſembled, conſiſting of the principal gentlemen of the town, were invited to a cold collation, and a glaſs of wine. At the firſt toaſt, two pieces of ordnance were diſcharged, old double fortified twelve pounders, brought to this place originally by the French, then acquired by the Britiſh, and from them by us—at theſe diſcharges the Fort received its name—then a treble diſcharge in honor of the Preſident of the United States, and fifteen rounds for the fifteen ſtates.

Thurſday laſt a detachment of troops arrived here from the lower parts of this ſtate, under the command of Capt. Edward Butler.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

On Thurſday the 17th inſt. Dr. Smith, a deputy ſheriff in Weſt-Cheſter county, was inhumanly aſſaſſinated in the execution of his office, by John Ryer, at Delancey's Mills. A gentleman lately from that place has favored us with the following detail of circumſtances: That the ſheriff having a writ againſt Ryer, met him in a public houſe at Delaney's Mills, and took him priſoner—Ryer immediately drew a piſtol from his pocket and ſhot him dead upon the ſpot; he then preſented another piſtol, and declared that he would ſhoot the firſt perſon who attempted to lay hands upon him, and notwithſtanding a number of perſons were preſent, he made his eſcape and has not ſince been apprehended.

The jury ſat upon the body of Dr. Smith, and brought in their verdict *wilful murder*. We hear that the ſheriff of Weſt-Cheſter county has offered a reward of 100 dollars for his apprehenſion.

Philadelphia, May 26.

The Preſident of the United States arrived at Mount Vernon on Monday the 14th inſt.

We are authoriſed to inform the public, that the committee of merchants and wardens of the port, who were requeſted to accompany the ſuperintendant of the Delaware light-houſe, &c. for the purpoſe of affixing ſome leading marks for ſhipping in the river Delaware, have ſtationed a boat with a white flag, upon the eaſtermoſt part of the ſhoal called Horſe-ſhoe, in twelve feet water at low tide, and oppoſite to the upper part of League Iſland; another boat with a white flag upon the northermoſt point of the ſhoal called Reeves' or Red-Bank Bar, in the ſame depth of water, between Eagle-Point and Red-Bank, and a buoy upon the lower part of the ſhoal called Tinnycums Spitt, in about 13 feet water at low tide, and neareſt to the canal ſide of ſaid Spit—this buoy is about 1 mile from the lower part of Little Tinnycum-Iſland.

We hear that the Pilots who were on Tueſday laſt in town, after having held ſome converſation with the merchants, returned to their brethren at Marcus Hook, and perſuaded them to diſperſe: 15 pilot boats went out of the bay to bring in the inward bound ſhipping, and ſix other pilot boats came up to this city to attend their duty as uſual.

Extract of a letter from Arthur Donaldſon, one of the Contractors for improving the Navigation of the Schuylkill, dated the 15th May, 1792.

"I took paſſage on Sunday in a boat from Reading for Philadelphia, as well for the opportunity of obſerving the effect of the work which was done laſt ſeaſon, as for an eaſy conveyance to the city. I had the ſatisfaction of obſerving the ſet of the current at half freſhes, and perceived that they have a different effect on the navigation than was generally apprehended.—And I ſhall be better informed how to remedy the defects, in a more ſatisfactory manner than has hitherto been practiſed. On enquiry of the boatmen, I find that about 12 boats have been employed in the vicinity of Reading, each of which has made ten trips, carrying generally from 13 to 16 tons. Some few lately have not exceeded 5 tons, ſince the waters have fallen; but they may, I think, be fairly eſtimated at 10 tons per trip; making in the whole, ſince the firſt of March laſt, 1200 tons. The country have brought in ſuch quantities of produce, that much remains on hand."

A ſociety for the promotion of Agriculture and domeſtic Manufactures, has been recently eſtabliſhed in Culpeper County, Virginia.

SOCIETY for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures.

Notice is hereby given, That the certificates for ſhares in the ſtock of the ſociety are nearly completed, and will be ready to be delivered to the original ſubſcribers, or their legal repreſentatives on the firſt day of June next.—All perſons therefore having claims to the ſaid certificates are deſired to forward them without delay to the ſubſcriber, No. 14, Cortlandt-ſtreet, New-York, that they may be examined and the certificates be prepared for delivery.

BENJAMIN WALKER, Commiſſioner.

New-York, May 18th, 1792.

In purſuance of a reſolution of a Board of Directors, the following extract from an ordinance paſſed 20th January laſt, is publiſhed:—

"And be it further enacted, That all aſſignments of the certificates ſhall be in form following, viz.—

For value received named in the annexed certificate or ſhare of ſtock in the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, do aſſign, transfer, and ſet over unto executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, all right and intereſt in and to the ſaid certificate, mentioned as follows, viz:—

And to the ſtock therein mentioned, together with all the privileges and emoluments reſulting from the ſame. Witneſs hand and ſeal this day of 179

Sealed and delivered in preſence of }

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful Manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the 18th day of May, 1792.

RESOLVED unanimouſly, that the town of Paterſon be located upon the waters of the river Paſſaick, a diſtance not more than ſix miles from the ſame on each or either ſide thereof, between the ſeat of Mr. Iſaac Gouverneur, near the town of Newark and Chatham bridge.

Reſolved, That Mr. Low, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Boudinot, or any two of them be and they are hereby authoriſed to locate the ſaid town within the limits in the foregoing reſolution, and to make purchaſes of ſuch lands as they ſhall deem requiſite for the purpoſes of the Society, and to employ ſuch ſurveyor or other perſons under them, as they ſhall deem proper and neceſſary.

Free extract from the minutes,
JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

By late arrivals from France the ſubſequent intelligence is received, viz.—That the Emperor Leopold died apparently of a Vomica of the lungs; his ſudden death had given room for many conjectures at Vienna—That his ſucceſſor was very ſick—That by the Emperor's death, France will be quiet the enſuing fall, and providence will provide for the reſt—That the three miniſters, M. Cahier de Gerville for the home-department, and M. Molleville of the marine-department, and M. Narbonne of the war-department, had demanded and obtained leave to reſign; M. Narbonne wiſhed war to have been declared againſt the Emperor on account of his declining to give France the explanation demanded of him the 12th of January; he always giving evaſive anſwers; but M. de Leſſart and the King being of a different opinion, compelled him to reſign: The firſt news from France will inform us of the fate of M. de Leſſart, who, it is ſaid, is arreſted—That a few days after the arrival of M. Burgoin, at Madrid, the famous Count Florida Blanca was diſgraced and diſmiſſed—That Count d'Aranda has ſucceeded him; that Miniſter was adviſing the King of Spain to break his alliance with France, and had introduced into Spain ſuch inquiſitorial regulations and ways of governing, that it was dangerous to ſpeak about political affairs—that he is not at all regretted—That all his ſchemes have fallen with him—and that Count d'Aranda is now repairing all the wrongs he has done to the French, and to individuals."

"The articles produced by our farms for many years paſt, have been liberally paid for. Agriculture therefore has not languiſhed—every branch of mechanic induſtry ſeems at no loſs for its due recompence—and the ſtate of our public funds and exchanges do not ſhow any ſcarcity of money, or want of zeal to employ it."

An Engliſh paragraphiſt ſpeaking of the late Emperor of Germany ſays:—"Wherever he himſelf went, tranquility followed his ſteps. In Hungary every ſymptom of diſcontent was done away by his preſence.—In Bohemia all was made eaſy at his word—Such effects do virtue and juſtice ever carry with them.

"By his death, it is much to be feared, very different ſcenes may be opened. A young Prince, in the Archduke, and heir to his crown, may be too fond of war. He may liſten too readily to the inſinuations of the emigrants, and be too haſty to revenge ſuppoſed affronts upon his territories. In ſhort, by the death of the late Emperor, we may again ſee a great part of Europe deluged in blood. At all events, the loſs of a good man is ever to be regreted, eſpecially in a Prince; and when it happens through foul means, the inſtigators and perpetrators are all equally to be deteſted and conſidered as acknowledged enemies to mankind."

There has been juſt publiſhed in Boſton, a book entitled, "The FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a ſequel to the hiſtory of JOHN BULL, the clothier, in a ſeries of letters to a friend." Wit, learning and humor, are here happily united in a conciſe hiſtory of the American Revolution.—Publiſhed by THOMAS & ANDREWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to his correſpondent in this city, dated March 1.

"The emperor [of Morocco] YEZID, having made a forced march, and eluded the army commanded by Ben Aſſar, puſhed on to the city of Morocco, where he arrived about the ſecond of February, but the gates being ſhut againſt him, he attacked the place, and carried it on the 6th, when he committed the greateſt exceſſes, and once more gave up the devoted Jews to plunder; many friends as well as enemies ſuffered from the rapacity of the army.—On the 12th Muley Iſhem reached the plain of Morocco, with a conſiderable army, ſaid to conſiſt of thirty thouſand men, where the emperor with about half that number met them, and after an engagement which continued from ten to two o'clock, obtained the victory. Of Iſhem's army thirteen hundred were killed, and eight hundred taken priſoners, ſome diſperſed themſelves, but the greateſt part retreated towards Jaffe. The emperor's loſs was inconſiderable, but he was himſelf wounded in two or three places, and the uſe he made of his ſucceſs was to put the priſoners to death, not one of whom did he pardon. He ordered them to be nailed up againſt the walls, and upon the floors where they happened to be, and he prohibited all perſons from adminiſtering any kind of relief to them. He alſo put to death, without any apparent reaſon, two Chriſtians that had been ſeveral years employed by his father as ſtone-cutters, and two Frenchmen who had paſſed into the country from Ceuta. In ſhort, from the 12th to the 16th ſuch a ſcene of ſlaughter was exhibited as, in Morocco, has ſeldom been heard of. On the 16th, however, it pleaſed heaven to put an end to it, for on that day the emperor died of his wounds."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated March 16.

"Slema (or rather Selima) who I think will govern at laſt in the kingdom of Fez, has, upon the whole, an amiable character. He is humane and temperate, religious and ſuperſtitious, a dutiful ſon to his mother, and a lover of peace. He has declared himſelf a friend to commerce, and an enemy to every thing cruel or treacherous. An Alcaide, who had attached himſelf to the late emperor in a diſtinguiſhed manner, upon the death of his maſter retired to a ſanctuary, but Slema ſent him a meſſage applauding his conduct, telling him he had nothing to fear, and expreſſing a wiſh that, if ever himſelf ſhould be reduced to diſtreſs, he might have a few ſuch faithful adherents, as the Alcaide had been to his brother.—"By the beſt and moſt moderate accounts the number of people Yezid (the late emperor) cauſed to be put to death from his arrival before the city of Morocco, until he died, which was about two weeks, exceeded twenty thouſand; among whom were, without reſpect to age or ſex, all who had any connection with the late Effendi."

The CLASSES of the SENATORS of the UNITED STATES, during the ſecond Congreſs, commencing 4th March, 1791.

2 Years Claſs.	4 Years Claſs.	6 Years Claſs.
Mr. BASSETT,	Mr. BRADLEY,	Mr. BURR,
Mr. BUTLER,	Mr. GUNN,	Mr. CABOT,
Mr. DICKINSON,	Mr. HAWKINS,	Mr. CARROLL,
Mr. FEW,	Mr. HENRY,	Mr. ELLSWORTH,
Mr. JOHNSTON,	Mr. IZARD,	Mr. FOSTER,
Mr. LEE,	Mr. KING,	Mr. MONROE,
Mr. STANTON,	Mr. LANGDON,	Mr. READ,
Mr. STRONG,	Mr. MORRIS,	Mr. ROBINSON,
Mr. WINGATE.	Mr. SHERMAN.	Mr. RUTHERFURD.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Induſtry is the ſource of wealth—mines are found to impoveriſh a nation, becauſe more is loſt by their leaving off work than is dug out of the earth. To protect and encourage induſtry therefore is the true way to augment the wealth of our nation. The certain protection afforded to property in England is probably the principal cauſe of the wonderful proſperity and almoſt inexhauſtable reſources of that people. Free and proſperous as our country is, it becomes us to ſee whether our laws have not raiſed ſome obſtacles to the induſtry of our citizens, and if we diſcover any ſuch it will be proper to reform them. Men would not work if others could intrude into their affairs and controul the diſpoſal of their earnings. The mode of taxing by arbitrary aſſeſſment which obtains in moſt of the States is unfavorable to induſtry. In theory it is right and proper that the contributions to government ſhould be made in proportion to the ability of thoſe who pay. But if this equality of aſſeſſment is to be obtained only by laying open the dealings and private tranſactions of thoſe who pay taxes, it is better and would give more ſatisfaction to obtain the ſupplies for the State treaſuries by ſome other mode. Equality however, after all the proſecution of the moſt ſtrict and invidious enquiries is not to be obtained. In ſome of the States a man is taxed for the profits of his calling or trade; it becomes his intereſt to conceal his gains inſtead of enjoying the reputation that ſkill and induſtry are entitled to. It is ſcarcely poſſible to imagine a more effectual damp to the ſpirit of enterprize; if a man drains a ſwamp, and it becomes a fine meadow, the tax gatherers are ſent after him as if he had ſmuggled the property without paying the duties.

Theſe things ought not to be ſo.

Calumny is an odious vice; the propenſity to it marks a mind devoted to malignant paſſions, and deeply corrupted. Accordingly the worſt and baſeſt of men are thoſe who moſt readily believe ſlanderous reports. The converſation of ſome perſons turns wholly on the faults and vices of their acquaintance. They deal ſo much in dark ſuſpicions and foul practices imputed to others that at length it becomes their ſole delight. Virtue, worth and talents, or any clean wholeſome ſubject of praiſe, diſguſts theſe Hottentots in morals; they chuſe to live by carnage, and to be dreſſed in the putrifying ſpoils of their victims. Thoſe who are known to deal much in calumny often leave us in doubt of the characters they have traduced, but they fix our averſion to their own. Worthy perſons are neither very ſuſpicious nor very cenſorious. Thoſe who delight in the ſlanders againſt Congreſs which of late ſeem to rain upon us from the newſpapers ſhould ſet a guard upon their own hearts, leſt they ſhould be tainted with the malignant paſſions which inſpire their authors. Foreigners and the back country people on reading the inſinuations againſt ſpeculators in Congreſs, and innumerable other vile ſlanders againſt the members which touch their integrity as men, would at once conceive a deep abhorrence of a government in ſuch abominable hands; they would conceive them to be men without character—without principle, without ſhame. As theſe aſperſions are thrown chiefly on the ſupporters of the funding ſyſtem the bank and exciſe, they are doubtleſs intended to produce their full effect with thoſe who are averſe to thoſe acts, in order that thoſe who hate the meaſures may be perſuaded that the men who agree to them are ſtill worſe. To all this nothing can be replied. Thoſe gentlemen conſcious of the purity of their characters and views, can only wonder in ſilence at the audacious profligacy of the ſlanderers.

"The people of America can never be too careful of their liberty," and of that government on which its exiſtence depends; for, as a late writer, ſpeaking of the French Revolution, ſays, there is as inſeparable a connection between liberty and government, as there is between deſpotiſm and ſlavery.

The people of the United States are now in poſſeſſion of what great part of the European world are laboring to obtain—a government of their own choice. This is the glorious reward of our ſacrifices in a long and bloody war—this compleated the revolution—and while every real friend to the happineſs of mankind moſt ardently wiſhes ſucceſs to the ſtruggles of oppreſſed humanity in the eaſtern hemiſphere, he will ſpurn with indignation every inſidious attempt to blaſt the proſpects of his country, under the auſpices of that government whoſe baſis is freedom, and the equal rights of man.

The funding ſyſtem is the "Act making proviſion for the public debt." Had the ſyſtem made no proviſion for the public creditors, we ſhould have heard no complaints; at leaſt from thoſe who never truſted their property on the uncertain iſſue of the conteſt with Britain. To PAY, is the rub, with thoſe who feel neither for the proſperity, dignity or freedom of the United States, let their pretences be what they will.

The ſpeculators have bought up the certificates, and they have centered in the great trading cities, at a price far below their preſent value. The blame is thrown upon the funding ſyſtem, upon its author, and thoſe who ſupported it.—Is this juſt?

The delay of the funding law in its paſſage was made by its foes, not by its friends. If then a long ſpace of time was afforded to draw the certificates from the diſtant ſtates, the fault, if any, muſt fall on thoſe who cauſed the delay. The low price of the certificates was not owing to the friends of the law. The oppoſition was ſo great as to make it improbable that the ſtate debts would be aſſumed; and it was very doubtful whether the other debt would be funded at all. This hazard depreſſed the price of the paper. The value would have ſunk to almoſt nothing, had the law been finally rejected. The price paid for the paper before the law paſſed, after allowing for the riſk, was, poſſibly, as much as the true value. Had the law been rejected, the paper would have been left on the hands of the buyers, and the ſellers who now complain would have received three times as much as the market price. Would any one have had a mind to make up to the buyers of ſtate paper their loſs, if it had not been aſſumed.

However, the transfer of the certificates, under ſuch circumſtances of diſadvantage to the holders, is truly to be regretted.

No occupation requires leſs talent or merit of any kind than railing and finding fault. It is the opinion of many who know the authors of newſpaper calumnies, that thoſe ſucceed beſt in this way, who are totally unqualified to act in any other. To bawl knave, ſpeculator, ariſtocrat, partizan of monarchy requires but a trifling ſtock of modeſty, candor, reſpect, for truth, decency, or the public tranquility.

Says a correſpondent—It is not to be wondered at that a certain limner in London was puzzled to find an original from which to paint a likeneſs of the Devil. His Satannic Majeſty is of all ſhapes and ſizes, and is recognized under all the colours of the rainbow, and all the variety of ſhades ariſing from their combinations. For the truth of this, I will juſt repeat ſome of the remarks which were made in a retail ſtore a few days ſince:—A piece of linen, DEVILISH YELLOW—one piece of dark calico, DEVILISH BLACK—another, DEVILISH GRAVE—another, DEVILISH GAY—another, DEVILISH UGLY—and another, DEVILISH PRETTY, &c.—and how common is it to hear it ſaid, deviliſh handſome, deviliſh homely, deviliſh tall, deviliſh ſhort, deviliſh great foot, and a little devil of a foot! In ſhort any, and all colors, and no colours whatever; any ſhape, features, form or ſize, are equally deſcriptive of the prince of DARKNESS, who, with the greateſt facility, accommodates himſelf to the exigencies of thoſe who are puzzled to fill a gap in their ideas.

By a veſſel from Hamburgh arrived yeſterday in the afternoon, an account is received of an attempt to aſſaſſinate the King of Sweden, the 16th March—He was wounded by a piſtol, but not mortally—the perpetrator is a Capt. Angerſtrom of the King's guards, lately diſcharged.—Further particulars in our next.

Late accounts from St. John's, New-Brunſwick, ſay, that 30 ſail of veſſels, chiefly ſquare rigged, are building in that Province.

We hear that General Wilkinſon has lately eſtabliſhed a poſt and built a Fort between Forts Hamilton and Jefferſon. The Fort is called Fort St. Clair, and has a ſtrong garriſon, with ſeveral months' proviſion in it.

Died, in England, the EARL OF BUTE—aged 79.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Roebuck,	Bliſs,	Briſtol,
Brig Eliza,	McKay,	St. Marks,
Betſey,	Eagleſon,	Cape-Francois,
Alfred,	Thompſon,	Teneriffe,
Mary,	March,	St. Bartholomew,
Maria,	Pepper,	Boſton,
Sloop Flying Fiſh,	M'Michael,	New-Providence,
Rainbow,	Pote,	Caſco Bay,
Mary,	Larrabo,	Bay Fundy.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/
3 per Cents,	12/8
Deferred,	13/2
Indents,	12/3
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	50 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

☞ *By the Poſt-Office Act, after the firſt of June next, newſpapers ſent by the mail are ſubject to poſtage of* one cent *each paper, for* 100 *miles carriage, or leſs—and for all diſtances more than an hundred miles,* one cent and an half *each paper. The poſtage to be paid by the Subſcribers,* at the office where the papers are delivered.——*As it is optional with Subſcribers to receive their papers through the medium of the Poſt-Office, or to contract with the Stage Proprietors, the patrons of this Gazette, within a ſhort diſtance of this city, may find it advantageous to adopt the latter mode.*

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported——And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choich firſt quality BEEF, do.

Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (raw3m)

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

[1aw1ſtJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

For BRISTOL,

The Ship *Birmingham Packet,*

LEESON SIMMONS, Maſter;

A remarkable faſt ſailer, her cargo is all ready—nevertheleſs, to accommodate thoſe who may be diſpoſed to put freight on board, it will be taken in. She will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain on board, laying at Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, or to GEORGE MEADE.

N. B. The owners are determined that the ſhip ſhall leave Briſtol with the firſt Fall ſhips. *May* 14. (4t)

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptrſtj) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that transfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the transfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a transfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident & Directors, JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room, A Room for the Repreſentatives } ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each. } theſe rooms to be of full elevation.

A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter

A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area

An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Thtockmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York, from its firſt ſettlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a deſcription of the country, with a ſhort account of the inhabitants, their religious and political ſtate, and the conſtitution of the courts of juſtice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."——N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, containing ſelect productions of the moſt eminent Britiſh and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the Britiſh edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Biſhop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

14. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Chriſtian Economy, tranſlated from a Greek manuſcript, found in the iſland of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypſe---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*